FROM FORT HENRY TO CORINTH. By M. F. FORCE. 12mo pp. xi., 204. Charles Scribber's Sons. The scheme of publishing a complete history of the Rebellion in the form of a series of independent yet connected volumes, each devoted to a separate campaign, each written by a person with especial qualifications for that particular part of the task, and all together covering the whole field of the great war, was devised by the Scribners several years ago. . It was an ingenious, we may say a brilliant, plan; and now that the details are laid before as the wonder is that a work so obviously desirable was not undertaken long before. The subject is so large, the military operations were so diversified in character and spread over so vast an area, that most readers prefer to study the war by campaigns -a preference which may be indulged with the more profit since it was not until near the end of the Rebellion that the armies moved in unison toward a common objective point. A high degree of editorial tact and intelligence characterizes the execution of Messrs. Scribners' excellent undertaking. The division of the work is judicious; the allotment of topics to the various writers is happy; and cordial cooperation has been secured from recognized authorities, from the Government, from distinguished military officers, and from the custodians of public and private records. To all this we may add that the volumes are convenient in size, beautifully printed, and furnished with many clear and simple maps which without being elaborate are sufficient to illustrate the narrative.

The selection of Mr. Nicolay to write the story of the outbreak of the Rebellion is an evidence of the wise direction to which we have referred. Mr. Nicolay's confidential relations with President Lincein, and the close study which he has given for many years to the events of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, made him perfectly familiar with this branch of the subject, and we have only to read a few pages of his book to learn that he has other distinguished qualifications besides ample knowledge. He handles his bulky materials with easy mastery; he writes in a free, rapid and animated style; he can tell a story with directness, brevity and force; and his pages glow with a patriotic fervor all the more delightful because it is entirely without rhetorical effort. There is neither exaggeration nor cheap commonplace in Mr. Nicolay's reverence for the Union cause. What we chiefly admire in it is the sincerity and boldness with which he calls things by their right names. We never detect in his pages the least unwillingness to do justice to the ability and integrity of individuals; but he never forgets the intrinsic differsuce between treachery and honor, a bad cause and a good one. His frankness is possibly a little out of fashion; but it is very refreshing. A few extracts from the first chapter will show the spiri of Mr. Nicolay's book, and exemplify at the same time his power of generalization. The narrative The fifth day of October, 1860, is the initial point

The fifth day of October, 1866, is the initial point of the American Rebellion. Its conception animater to pandered indolenced dispatches and probably its plans the conception animater to pandered indolenced dispatches the fifth day of October, 1866, is the initial point of the American Rebellion. Its conception animater to pandered indolenced dispatches the cotton, read of the Cotton States in this letter he asked an interference of the Governors of what were commonly designated the Cotton States. In this letter he asked an interference of the Governors of what were commonly designated the Cotton States. In this letter he asked an interference of the Cotton States and the Cotton States and the Cotton States and divised control of the Cotton States and divised control of the Cotton States and divised control of the State stakes the lead. South Carolina, He say that the cotton of the State stakes the lead. South Carolina was first to respond. The people would not, so wrote the Governor under date of October 21, who when the Cotton States and divised concepted action a sufficient cause for disuming and the Legislature would probably not call a convention. The Governor of Alabama, under date of October 22, wrote of New York of State and divised conception actions would not secede alone, but would not, so wrote the Governor of Alabama, under date of October 23, thought Alabama would not secede alone, but would not secede alone, but would not, so wrote the Governor of Alabama, under date of October 23, thought Alabama would not secede alone, but would not, so wrote the Governor of Alabama, under date of October 24, wrote of Cottober 25, thought Alabama would not secede alone, but would not secede alone, but would not, so wrote the Governor of Alabama, under date of October 25, thought Alabama would not secede alone, but would not seed to the control of the Governor of Alabama, under date of October 25, thought Alabama and the desired and would not seed to the control of the Governor of Alabama, under date of October

spiracy.

Directly and indirectly, the South had practically controlled the Government during its whole existence. Excited to ambition by this success, she senght to perpetuate that control. The extension of slavery and the creation of additional Siave States was a accessary step in the seneme, and became the well-defined single issue in the Presidential election. But in this contest the South for the first time met overwhelming defeat. The choice of Lincoln was a conclusive and final decision, in legal form and by constitutional majorities, that slavery should not be extended; and the popular vote of 1860 transferred the balance of power irrevocably to the Free States.

In the political discussions throughout this Presidential campaign, as well as in preceding years, the South had made free and lond use of two leading arguments, always with telling effect; the first, to intimidate the North, was the threat of dismion; the second, "to fire the Southern heart," was the entirely unfounded alarm-cry that the North, if successful, would not merely exclude slavery from Federal Territories, but would also destroy slavery in the Slave States. The unthinking masses of the South accepted both these arguments in their literal sense; and Southern public opinion, excited and suspicious became congenial soil in which the intended revolt easily took root.

The State of South Carolina in addition, had been little else than a school of treason for thirty years. She was increover, peculiarly adapted to become the hotbed of conspiracy by the fact that of all the States she was least republican in both the character of her people and the form of her institutions. She was exclusive, aristocratic, reactionary; had a narrow distrust of popular participation in government, and longed for the distinctions of caste and privilege in society.

It would seem that, before the Governors' replies piracy.

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ary; had a narrow distrust of popular participation in government, and longed for the distinctions of caste and privilege in society.

It would seem that, before the Governors' replies were all received, the consultation or cancus for which they were solicited was held, and the programme of insurrection agreed upon. Circumstances rendered a special session of the South Carolina Legislature necessary. The election was held during the month of October. Local fanaticism tolerated no opposition party in the State, and under the manipulation of the conspirators the prevailing question was, who was the most zealous "resistance" candidate. To a Legislature elected from this kind of material, Governor Gist, on November 5, sent a defiant, revolutionary message—the first official notice and proclamation of insurrection. He declared that "our institutions" were in danger from the hostility of the "fixed majorities" of the North; and recommended the calling of a State Convention, and the purchase of arms and material of war.

lingering doubt about the result of the Presi-A lingering doubt about the result of the Presidential contest appears in the formal choice by the Legislature of electors who would vote for Breckenridge and Lane. But that doubt was short-lived. The morning of November 7 brought the certain news of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin on the previous day, and the relocangs which would have been uttered over their defeat became jubilations that their success offered the long-coveted pretext for disappion.

that their success offered the long-coveted pretext for disunion.

From this [time forth everything was managed to sweil the revolutionary furor. The Legislature immediately ordered a Convention, made appropriations, passed military bills. The Federal office-holders, with much public flourish of their pariotic sacrifice, resigned their offices. Military companies enrolled themselves in the city; organizations of minute-men sprang up in the rural neighborhoods. Drills, parades, meetings, bonfires, secession harangnes, secession cockades, palmetto flags, purchase of fire-arms and powder, singing of the Marsellaise—there is not room to enumerate the follies to which the general populace, especially of Charleston, devoted their days and nights. There was universal satisfaction: to the conspirators, because their schemes were progressing; to the rabble, because it had a continuous holiday.

Of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession and

Of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession and accompanying Declaration of Causes, Mr. Nicolay says:

It could, of course, quote no direct warrant from the Constitution for secession, but sought to deduce the by implication, from the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Xth Amendary are equally worth quoting. The sketches of

ment. It reasserts the absurd paradox of State supremacy—persistently miscalled "State Rights"—which reverses the natural order of governmental existence; considers a State superior to the Union; makes a part greater than the whole, turns the pyramid of authority on its apex; plants the tree of liberty with its branches in the ground and its roots in the air. The fallacy has been a hundred times analyzed, exposed and refuted; but the cheap dogmatism of demagogues and the automatic mach inery of faction perpetually conjures it up anew to astonish the sucklings and terrify the dotards of politics. The notable point in the Declaration of Causes is, that its complaint over grievances past and present is against certain States, and for these remedy was of course logically barred by its own theory of State supremacy. On the other hand, all its allegations against the Union are concerning dangers to come, before which aumission the moral justification of disunion falls to the ground. In rejecting the remedy of future elections for future wrongs, the conspiracy discarded the entire theory and principle of republican government.

The methods by which Union sentiment in the Slave States was suppressed and reluctant majorities were swept into the revolution, is well though briefly described:

briefly described:

The prominent office-helders, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, indges, formed in each State a central clique of conspiracy. The Governors had official authority to issue proclamations, to convene Legislatures, to call out and command such utilitia as existed. Had their authority been wielded in behalf of the Union, no general revolt would have been possible; but, exercised without scruple or rest to prome to secession, insurrection began with an official prestige which swept the hesitating and the tunid irresistibly into the vortex of treason. Even then it was only by persistent missing, management, and in many cases sheer deceit that a sembiance of majorities was obtained to justify and apparently indorse the conspirators' plots. Legislatures were convened, commissioners sent from State to State, conventions called, military bills passed, minute-men and volunteer companies organized. Deliberative bodies were harangized by the conspirators' emissaries, and showered with inflammatory telegrams. After the meeting of Congress the fire-enters of Washington held almost mightly caucuses, and sent audresses, solicitations and commands from the Capital. Individual opinion was overawed: the Government was not only silent, but constantly yielding; legislative deliberation became, in secret session, legislative intrigue; protexts were invented to defer and omat all proper scrutiny of election returns. The "State" was the idol of the hour, "The State commands" and the voter's personal judgment, the very basis and litegiving principle of republies, was obliterated between the dread of proscription and the bilghting mildew of the doctrine of supreme State allegaance. Certain features of the straigle deserve special the voter's personal judgment, the very basis and litegiving principle of republies, was obliterated between the dread of proscription and the blighting mildew of the doctrine of supreme State allegance. Certain features of the struggle deserve special explanation. The "irrepressible conflict" between North and South, between freedom and slavery, was not confined to the two siles of Mason and Dixon's line: it found a certain expression even in the Cotton States themselves. Most of these States embrace territory of a radically different quality. Their southern and sea-coast front is a brond belt of sea-islands, marshes, river swamps, and low alluvial lands, exceedingly unhealthy from malarial evers in the hot season, but of unsurpassed letritity, and possessing the picturescale aspects of an exuberant half tropical vegetation. This is the region of the great cotton, rice and sugar plantations which have made the South rich and famous; here the St. Clairs and Legrees of real life counted their slaves by hundreds, and aspired to sybaritic lives in ample, hospitable mansions, surrounded by magnificent and venerable live-oak and magnolia groves, avenues of stately palms, princely gardens of mative and exotic bloom, and illimitable hedge lines of the Cherokee rose; a swarm of house-s-rvants to minister to pandered indolence and dispense a lavish hospitality; a troop of field-hands to fill the cotton, rice or sugar houses; a blending of Arcadian simplicity and fendal pretension; every plantation with its indulgent master, its exacting overseer, its submissive slaves. These were the lights of the picture; abler pens have painted the horrolle background of bloody slave-whips, barbarous slave-codes, degrading slave auctions, yellow fever, express swamps, the bloodhound nunt, and the ever press wamps, the bloodhound nunt, and the ever press wamps, the bloodhound nunt, and the ever press wamps, the bloodhound age and free trade, which should rear a gigantic slave empire, before which should rear a gigantic slave empire, be

Lincoln upon the scene, and he is thus introduced:

had not been so disgraceful—are treated in a few animated pages. The fourth chapter brungs Mr. Lincoln upon the scene, and he is thus introduced:

Could the quick intelligence of the American people be otherwise than intensely curious to behold this remarkable man, whose strange career they had heard outlined in the recent election speeches? His obscure birth in the deep seclasion of the Kontucky forests; how he read Weem's Life of Washington by the flickering firelight in an humble pioneer cabin in Indiana; how, as a tail emigrant boy, he split rails to fence his fathers clearing in Hilmois; how, launching his solitary enos on the Sangamon, he sought his own fortune, becoming flatboatman, postimaster, deputy county surveyor, and captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk Indian War; how, commencing with a borrowed Blackstone, he argued cases before neighborhood juries, followed titnerant circuit couris from county to county, and gradually became the first lawver in his State; how in a primitive community, where polities dealt with every office from postmaster to President, he rose in public service from Representative in the Vandalla Legislature to President-elect of the Nation.

The people had also heard how this elevation was tried by the touchstone of sleepless rivairy, of unscruptions criticism, of a mighty political conflict of party and of principle. How, in the momentous slavery discussion of the day, he was the chamnion who had overcome Douglas, the hitherto victorious Philistine of the Kansas-Nobraska bill; his matchless definition of the political injustice of slavery, applicable to all nations and ages; "When the white man governs himself, that is self-government-that is desposition," is urrefutable statement of the natural right of every man "to eat the bread without leave of anybody else, which his own hand carns," his prophetic statesmanship, in declaring that "the Union Canno permanently endure half slave and half free," four months before Win, H. Seward, proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict."

S

utterance of a strong or stirring thought, his countenance was positively handsome. His voice, pitched in rather a high key, but of great clearness and penetration, made his public remarks and ble to a wide circle of listeners. His speeches were short; but his pithy, epigrammatic sentences, full of logical directness and force, presented the questions of the hour in new and unwonted aspects, which the exhaustive discussions of the campaign had not yet reached. had not yet reached.

Colonel Ellsworth and General Lyon, and the vivid picture of poor old General Patterson frittering away the reputation of a life-time, will be sure to fix themselves in the reader's memory. The military operations included in the scope of the book comprise the first affairs in Missouri, the West Virginia campaign which made McClellan's early reputation, the futile marches and countermarches of Patterson, and some smaller enterprises, and they close with the battle of Bull Run, to which Mr. Nicolay devotes his last four chapters. It would be difficult to find a more graphic and intelligible account of this famous engagement than is here set before us. It brings an admirable work to a fitting literary climax.

-The second volume of the series is from the pen of the Hon. M. F. Force, formerly Major-General commanding the first division of the Sevent enth Corps, and now Justice of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. It covers certain operations in Missouri, repeating in detail a few incidents briefly told by Mr. Nic lay : the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; the successes of General Pope and Com modore Foote at New-Madrid and Island No. Ten; the battle of Shiloh; and the siege of Corinth. The book offers a strong contrast in style and method to Mr. Nicolay's, and that is just what might have been expected from the nature of the topics. Judge Force presents a calm and minutely careful narrative of battles, investments, and strategical manœuvres, in some of the most important of which he had personally an honorable share. His climax is found in the exhaustive account of the battle of Shiloh, to which he devotes two long and compact chapters. The distinguishing merits of his work are severe simplicity and directness of style, indomitable patience and ingenuity in the search for facts. How the rough his investigations have been we can infer from the varied and important authorities mentioned in his preface. A good specimen of his literary workmanship is the following account of

mentioned in his preface. A good specimen of his literary workmanship is the following account of the escape of Floyd from Fort Henry:

In the night General Floyd and General Buckner met with General Fillow and his staff, at General Fillow's headquarters, to consider the situation. After some recrimination between Pillow and Backner whether the intention and plan had been to commence the retreat directly from the 'attlefield, or first to cut' a way out and then return to the works, equip for a march and retreat by night, it was agreed to execute that night and march out by the ground which had been gained. Pillow ordered the chief quartermaster and the chief commissary to burn the stores at half-east 5 in the morning. Precantion was taken, however, before actually preparing for the movement, to send out scouts to see if the way was still clear. The scouts returned with report that the National forces had reoccuried the ground. This being doubted, other scouts were sent out, who brought the same report in more positive terms. Pillow proposed to cut a war out. Buckner said that was now impossible, and Floyd acquiesced, Pillow at last assented to this, but proposed to hold the fort at least one day longer and take the chances of getting out. Buckner said that was moved to such a war out, Buckner said that was now impossible, and roll awas unpossible to a lodgment had been made in the key of his position: assault would certainly follow as soon as it was light, and he could not withstand it. It was remarked that no alternative was left but to surrender. General Floyd said he would never surrender—he would die first. Pillow said that was the arrivender—he would die first. Pillow said substantially the same. Buckner said, if he were in command, he would surrender and share the fate of the garrison. Floyd inquireded Buckner, "If the command were, ser, or or or may and asked, "Is there anything wrong in my leaving?" Floyd replied, "Every person sust index of unued to General Pillow and told him, "General Pillow said, "A

white has been a glarious victory. Four hours later, at the close of the council or conference, he telegraphed: "We are completely invested by an army many times our numbers. I regret to say the unanimous opinion of the officers seems to be that we cannot maintain ourselves against these forces." Colonel Forrest reported that upon examination he found that deep mud and water made an escare by land, between the investing force and the river, impracticable for infantry. Forrest marched out with all the cavalry but Gantt's Tennessee battalion and two companies of Helm's Kentheky evalry, taking with him the horses of Porter's battery and about two hundred men of various commands. There was not a steambout at the landing: General Floyd had sent all up the river with wounded and prisoners. Not a skiff or yawl could be found, A little flatbout or scow was got by some means from the other sade of the river, and on this General Pillow crossed the river with his staff and Colonel Gilmer. Two steambouts returned at daybreak, one of them bringing "about four hundred raw troops." The tour hundred raw troops. The tour hundred raw troops. The tour hundred raw troops. The tour hundred raw troops were dumped on shores and Floyd took possession of the boats. Floyd's brigade, consisting of four Virginia regiments and the 20th Mississippi attached to another command. Two Virginia regiments were ferried accross the river and the 20th Mississippi attached to another command. Two Virginia regiments were ferried accross the river and the 20th Mississippi attached to another command. Two Virginia regiments were ferried accross the river and the 20th Mississippi attached to another command. At 11 o'clock that night Ployd telegraphed to Genorganized into two brandes, and the 20th Mississippi attached to another command. Two Virginia regiments were ferried accross the river and the 20th Mississippi, understanding that they were to be taken on board with Floyd, stood on guard and kept off the growing crowd of clamorous soldiers while the other two Virginia regiments embarked. The rope wascut and Floyd steamed up the river, leaving the 20th Mississippi and his aid-de-camp, Leutenant Breckenrage Drake, behind. It was said afterward that word was received from General Buckner that the boat must leave at once, or it would not be allowed to leave.

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Corporation Notices.

FINANCE DEF'T BUBBAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1881. }

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls on real estate, personal property and bank slock in the city and county of New-York for the year 1831 have been delivered to the undersigned, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable at this office. In case of payment before the first day of November next the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in the 29th Section of the Act of March 30, 1850, viz: A reduction at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the time of payment to the first day of December next.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE OCTOBER 28, 1881. THE GENERAL LIST. Actual Sales. Closing Bids.

O'p'g. Hig't. Low't Finai Bid. Ask'd

	Do pret	264	20%	264	20-4		65	3	
	Central Pacific	114	964	94	164	23	96%	44,9	
Ì	Can South CCC& Ind	934	63	60%	1925 49	934	82-9	6,1	
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Į	Del Lack & W. D & H Canal	1 × 6 0 8	127%	109%	1270	1275	50% 127% 109%	22,9	
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ı	Long Island	541g	4774	474	47 4	06 477 ₆	56	5	
I	Louis & Nash	194 19	75	75	104 4	944	115	1,1	
l	Lake E & W Louis & Nash L N A & Cute Lake Shore Man Ry	75	1921	120%	1224	122	122 4	50.7	
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l	Marrie & Fra	4018		40%	40%	Wilde	12030	3,41	
l	Mem & Chan	105%	106	105%	106	1485 74	1426	2,2	
l	MILL DE W.	50	5110	0	514	514	5114	8	
ı	N J Cent.	83 951 ₂ 170	170	954	96%	83 964	965	5,1	
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١	NY Elev	109 •43s	1097	1084	100% 44%	1000a	45	40, 1	
ı		88	88%	88	FIRE Lab	No. La	883	2,4	
ı	Nor Pac Do pret N Y O & W	38% 78%	384 ₈ 757 ₈	754	78%	75%	79	4,0	
l	Nor & W	32 9	327	47.04	42.4	82%	2512		
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ŀ	One R & Nav	411-2	42	4114	414	414	164 4170	81	
ı	Panama. Pittar't W&C.	19	190	190	100	190	200	- 01	
l	Full Fal Car	138	138	132%	138	1324	134	7	
l	Put Pal Car Put or Read Peorta D & E	41	684	67%	41	40	ii	11,1	
l	Peoria D & E Roch & Pitta Rich & Dan		10234			27	29		
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i	Tex & Pac	524	52%	52	524	19 521 ₉ 121 ₉	W-9-025	5,4	
l	W St L & Pac	484	487	474	485	425.74	49	5,3	
l	Do pref	99.4	89	87 9	8894	00%	88% 54	5,6	
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1	W F Ex	76	76	76	76	134 2	136		
١	U S EX W F Ex Pac Mail. Cor Coar & Iron	49	49%	514	451 ₄ 511 ₂	51%	494	2,40	
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ŀ	Caribon Min Central Min	26	60		20	26	24		
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	Maribosa	5	5	512	. 5	4 2	519	10	
	Do pref Standard Min.	512	510		540	2219	223	30	
	Sutro Tunnes .	*		**		137	145		
	Robinson Min.	195	13%	13%	135	1342	1334	71	
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BONDS AND BANK STOCKS

10 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

| Arkanasa 7s l. R | P 8 c. N 0 issue | 5,000 | 31 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 tome W & Ogbr'g | Los consols | Tourism | Los Consols | Los Consols | Tourism | Los Consols | Tourism | Los Consols | Los San F 2d | Class C | Louisiana | Consols | Louisiana | Louis

| Arkansas 74 | Central R issue | 19 | Missuri 6s 1857 | 20,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 53 . 5 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 101 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,000 . 103 | 1,0 12 O'OCLOCK TO 212 O'CLOCK.

212 o'clock to 3 o'clock. | Missouri 6s 1887 | Central Pacific 9 B | 2,000 | 115 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

To-day's speculation was strong in a few stocks and tame and uninteresting for the general market. The opening was made with declining figures, and it was Michigan Central stock that later saved and turned the market. A better illustration of the character of the speculation, perhaps, cannot be given than by the statement of the fact that the dealings in four stocks made up more than WANTED.—A boy for a designer's office; stock: Lake Shore 50,700, Michigan Central ance; salary \$3; answer in own handwriting, D., box 35, Tribune Office.